

5,000 Jam Hall to Open Smith Act Fight

By MICHAEL SINGER

A challenge to the Wall Street war and frameup conspiracy, thundered by 5,000 New Yorkers at a magnificent fight-back rally Friday night, launched a nation-wide campaign to repeal the Smith Act. Standing four-deep and jamming every seat of St. Nicholas Arena, the 5,000 Negro and white workers made clear that from here on the people's struggle for peace and civil liberties would be carried forward on a new level to smash police-state terror, lynch murders and gag edicts.

The rally was sponsored by the Self Defense Committee of the 17 Victims of the Smith Act. It was the most dramatic held here since the 1948 frameup indictment of the 11 national Communist leaders.

The vivid breakthrough spirit of the meeting was attested in the demands adopted demanding President Truman act to prosecute and punish the killers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore, who were slain in Florida. The rally also gave an ear-splitting ovation to a resolution to the President "that you yourself incorporate the demands for the immediate repeal of the Smith Act in your State of the Union message."

The meeting, chaired by George Blake Charney, State Communist leader and one of the 17 Smith Act victims, saluted the California "embattled comrades" also framed under this act, hailed Steve Nelson and the Pittsburgh defendants, sent greetings to the Balti-



PERRY

A gold atch was presented at the rally to Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and head of its Negro Commission as well as its Farm Commission, by Elizabeth Gurney Flynn, to commemorate his 55th birthday. "As far as I know," Miss Flynn said, "it's not an overt act to give this watch to you."

"This is a small token of our great love and admiration," Miss Flynn said as she presented the watch in behalf of Perry's colleagues and co-workers.

more and Hawaii defendants, hailed the four trustees of the Civil Rights Congress bail fund and cheered the courageous people's attorneys Harry Sacher, who was disbarred from practice in Federal Courts, and Abraham Isserman, who was suspended, for de-

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Arms Czar Says We'll Suffer Till '55

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6—C. E. Wilson, czar of war mobilization, admitted yesterday that the American people will be expected to bear the hardships of the war-preparation economy through 1954 and perhaps 1955. A year ago he estimated that the program would be finished by early 1953.

At a press conference held in connection with the publication of his fourth annual report, the former president of General Electric said he believed the national

economy was capable of an annual expenditure of \$50 billion for war preparations and implied it would continue at this rate until 1955.

His report stressed that the wage freeze will continue and that higher taxes are in sight, along with a larger army and a growing shortage of consumer goods.

The outlook for labor, as revealed in the report, is for the present low standard of living to be frozen "for the duration."

"Our stabilization program must

be administered in such a way that no group in the population . . . is able to increase its members' share of the national production at the expense of other groups," Wilson said.

As a consequence of this principle, Willson added, "there can be no yielding to additional demands for higher wages."

War expenditures will increase at an annual rate of about \$20 billion during the coming 12 months, he said, and this will create federal deficit "unless ade-

quate amounts of new taxes are enacted."

Materials for houses, schools and hospitals will be further reduced during 1952, which Wilson said will be the Year of the Big Pinch.

In arms building areas, federal housing funds "have been used mainly for trailers," he said. Housing shorts have been estimated at four million units.

In the face of a need for 900,000 hospital beds, Wilson will allow

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NAACP Head Urges National Work Stoppage on Fla. Killing

12 STATES SEND MOURNERS TO MRS. MOORE'S FUNERAL

Negro and white leaders from 12 states are flying to Mims, Fla., to attend tomorrow's (Tuesday) funeral of Mrs. Harriett Moore "in order to express our deep sympathy for her family and our profound protest against the anti-Negro anti-Semitic wave of terror in Florida." Mrs. Moore, wife of the bomb-slain Florida NAACP leader Harry T. Moore, died Thursday as a result of injuries sustained in the bombing.

Mourners will come from three cities in California, and from Missouri, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New York. The funeral is scheduled for 2 p.m. at the St. James Missionary Baptist Church, the same church her husband's last services were held.

The delegation is going to Flor-

ida in response to an emergency weekend appeal issued by Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Episcopal minister of Philadelphia, Rabbi Max Felsch of New York, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, former publisher of the California Eagle and now head of the Sojourners for Truth and Justice, a Negro Women's organization.

In their appeal, they declared: "The signers of this appeal and many millions of Americans feel that the Florida events show a pattern that must be stopped now they will spread and endanger the Negro people, the Jewish people, trade union members and Americans in every walk of life."

Two 'Non East' Countries Will Back Genocide Petition at UN

Two "very important countries" in the United Nations, neither of them part of the so-called "Eastern bloc" will demand that the "We Charge Genocide" petition be placed on the agenda of the UN Commission on Human Rights as a supplementary point, the antional headquarters of the Civil Rights Congress was informed from Paris yesterday by CRC Executive Secretary William L. Patterson.

The petition, filed simultaneously with the United Nations in Paris and New York by Patterson and Paul Robeson, world-famous singer and Negro people's leader, charges government bodies in the United States with violation of the UN Convention on Genocide in their treatment of the Negro people in the U. S.

FLORIDA READERS TOP FUND GOAL BY 15%

Florida workers came through with \$200 for the Daily Worker Fund Friday, to bring them some 15 percent above the \$300 goal they had set themselves.

The Florida contributions swelled the amount received for the day to \$426.50. Fund total thus far is \$27,776.43.

A group of metal workers

sent \$35 through George Morris' column, and another \$20 was received from some waterfront workers.

The Van Cortlandt section of the Communist Party of the Bronx came in with \$74 in memory of their beloved comrade, Zelda, who died on Nov. 20.

A proposal by Walter White, national secretary of the NAACP, for a nationwide work stoppage to protest the Florida bomb-assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore was endorsed with enthusiasm yesterday by more than 2,000 persons attending a memorial meeting for the two martyrs.

The tense, overflow audience at the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, 120 St. and Lenox Ave., loudly applauded every call for action put forth by a battery of speakers and reached its highest point when White proposed the work stoppage.

Significantly, the ovation which greeted White's call to action died to stony silence when he argued that Communists should be barred from the national protest movement against the genocidal murder of Negroes in Florida.

There was some more applause when White answered what he characterized as attempts by Florida officials to frame Negroes and Communists as the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Moore. "That is one thing that Communists do not do in America," White declared.

To clinch his point, White continued, "Sheriff Willis McCall never had been a member of the Communist Party." (McCall is the sheriff who last Nov. 6 killed Samuel Shepherd, a Negro prisoner, while he was manacled to another Negro prisoner, Walter Lee Irvin, who was shot three times and lived miraculously.)

Hobart Warner, vice-president of the CIO National Maritime Union, in a hard-hitting speech, devoid of red-baiting, declared that "the heat belongs on the federal government." Warner said that Florida officials could not be counted on for action and proposed:

"If Florida fails, it had to be taken directly to Truman and the

Congress. The time has come for action; no more resolutions and paper work, but physical action, if necessary."

Other speakers at the meeting which was sponsored by the NAACP, were Shad Polier, chairman of the executive committee of the American Jewish Congress, Charles Zimmerman, manager, Local 22, AFL International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, and Jackie Robinson.

Law Guild Hits Disbarment of Harry Sacher

The National Lawyers Guild charged yesterday that the disbarment of Harry Sacher and the suspension of Abraham Isserman from practice in the federal courts of New York's Southern District will "aggravate" the difficulty of persons charged with "political of-

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SACHER



ISSERMAN

Northwest Peace Unit Aims at 20,000 Signers for Big 5 Pact

SEATTLE, Jan. 6.—The state of tall timber and high mountains is off to a solid start in its campaign for 20,000 signatures for a peace pact meeting of the five major powers, the U. S., Britain, USSR, France and China.

A statewide conference at Seattle attended by 500 delegates set quotas for every area. The campaign will center in Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham, Everett, Port Angeles, Olympia, Aberdeen, Yakima and Spokane. Mailings to community leaders and local peace groups of the statement by the forty prominent Americans headed by Dr. Anton Carlson of Chicago

University have gone out to prepare the way for the actual petition signature drive.

Community meetings in the greater Seattle area will be addressed by members of the executive committee of the Seattle Peace Crusade, answering all questions and giving the national picture. Other organizations such as the Seattle Peace Assembly have been contacted for united work.

Down on the opposite end of the West Coast, the people of Hollywood and Los Angeles are also active. During the Christmas week, 3,000 pamphlets calling for

Peace on Earth through a Big Five peace pact were distributed and well received in North Hollywood. Five thousand more were distributed at the big Santa Claus parade in Hollywood proper and another 2,000 in the Los Angeles downtown shopping area. A "peace bulletin" which gives national peace news and suggests local organization goes out to a list of 1,500 peace workers in the area.

In the Northern part of California, halfway between Los Angeles and Seattle, smaller communities are on the ball too. The Alameda and Contra Costa Peace Commit-

tee has devised its own Big Five petition form. Under the heading "Which One Do You Want?" it shows 1 medium-sized tank costing \$230,000 and one medium size elementary school costing the same amount.

"Five Nation Peace Pact" is the smash headline below the space for signatures, followed in smaller print by "Cease Fire in Korea." Early results, says the North California Peace Crusade, amply bear out the Gallup Poll finding that 70 percent of the people want a meeting of the major powers to settle all outstanding problems.

Wisconsinites Pray for Halt In Korean War

MADISON, Wis. Jan. 6.—Eighteen of the 27 readers asked by the Wisconsin State Journal to submit their prayers for the New Year asked for the end of the Korean war and for world peace.

Typical of the pleas was that of Mrs. Eleanor Rifelman, wife of a GI home from Korea.

Her prayer, published with the others on Christmas Day, went: "My Christmas prayer is for peace so that all families everywhere in the world can be together again. I pray for peace so that the Korean civilians and all other innocent victims of war can return to normal life."

Armella Geier, 12, wrote: "I pray for the Korean War to end and for peace to come to the world."

Stan Crimmins, mail man, wrote: "I pray for help in getting this doggone war over with so that the world can have peace."

Stuart Becker, attorney, wrote: "With so many others, I pray too that the Korean war might end."

And so it went.

Danes Back Demilitarized, United Germany

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 6 (Telepress).—"A united and demilitarized Germany must be of decisive interest for Denmark and every proposal which may contribute toward realization of this goal should therefore enjoy full support from the Danish side," writes the Danish Peace Partisans Committee in an open letter to the government.

Simultaneously it was announced that the total of Danish signatures on the Berlin peace appeal now stands at 138,605.

100 Neighborhood Peace Groups To Hold Conference Jan. 13

One hundred neighborhood women's peace groups in Brooklyn have called a Brooklyn Women's Conference for Peace for this Sunday from 12 to 5 p.m. at the Biltmore, 2230 Church Ave., Brooklyn.

Speakers will include Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, Professor Emeritus, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Mrs. Charlota Bass, former editor and publisher, California Daily Eagle; Dr. Philip Morrison, atomic physicist, Cornell; Dr. Randolph Smith, director of the Little Red School House and Elizabeth Irwin High School; Harold Mehling, news editor, Compass; Mrs. Enid Taylor, executive secretary of the Committee for Interracial Day Camping, and Mrs. Lillian Levine, Brooklyn psychologist.

The groups sponsoring the conference, together with the Brooklyn Peace Council, are made up of women who have different political convictions and religious faiths, but they all agree that peace is the family's deepest need.

This conference is announced

not only for delegates and observers from organizations, but for individual women concerned about peace.

PANELS

There will be four panels. Panel I—Effects of War Tensions on Children and Family Life—Atom Bombs; Atom Bomb Drills; Dog Tags; Television, Radio, Movies and Comic Books; How To Teach Children Peace, Brotherhood and Security.

Panel II—Economic Cost of the War—Cost of Living; Rising Taxes and Wage Freezes; Guns vs. Butter; Battleships and Schools; War Services or Social Services; Does Peace Mean a Depression?

Panel III—The Effect of War Tensions on Democracy in the Home Front—The Right to Speak for Peace; Increase of Discrimination Against Minority Groups, especially the Negro People; Increase of Anti-Semitism; The Re-arming of Nazi Germany; Democracy Needs Peace to Flourish.

Panel IV—A Workshop on the Technique in Working for Peace in the Neighborhood.

GIs AGAINST WAR IN KOREA, SOLDIER WRITES

PITTSBURGH. — Challenging the Pittsburgh Press to take a poll of GIs in Korea and predicting "you will find 100 percent are opposed to being there," an infantryman at the Indiantown Gap military training camp wrote the following letter, which was published in the Letters to the Editor Column Dec. 29, under the heading "Korea's Not For Him."

Editor, the Pittsburgh Press: "Last Sunday you printed an interesting letter 'Says 28th GIs Not Happ To Go.'"

"It reminds me of that December, 1950, day in Korea when an enlisted reservist arrived at our company. His attitude was exactly the same. However, after a few

exciting experiences he became one of the boys—disgusted, cold, bitter and fighting for the same cause.

"I'm positive they all had good jobs paying fair salaries. Some were married and had families to support.

"Were we happy and eager to get to Korea?"

"I think if you'll take a poll you will find that 100 percent are opposed to being there. Take a look at the recently published prisoner-of-war lists. I'll BET they're glad to be prisoners of war!

"It's fortunate the 28th was shipped to Germany. Perhaps it would have 'enjoyed' Korea." (Signed) ROB. SEMBRAT, Corp., Indiantown Gap, Pa.

Rhode Island Writer Flays Washington's Foreign Policy

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 6.—J. Arthur Guillemette of Washington, R. I., writes to the Providence Journal (Dec. 27):

"Through the medium of your newspaper I again wish to challenge the logic and sanity of a foreign policy which sacrifices our economic stability and that of Western European nations we claim to befriend, by provoking a war which we do not want and for which we are not ready.

"NATO and its 'guns and butter' slogan, supported by the Truman Administration, a group of business and military men, is most unsound because there is no precedent to support the theory that military encirclement of a major nation is a guarantee of peace.

"As for the moral issue involved that the potential war against Russia is to free the Russians from Joe Stalin's tyranny, this is the height of hypocrisy and self-deceit, when we all know that the American people are in so desperate need of liberation from the Truman Administration."

Letter in Daily News Asks Pointed Question on Truce

A brief but pointed letter in the New York Daily News of Jan. 3 asks a question about the way President Truman blitzed us into a war against the Korean people. The letter:

"Brooklyn: Isn't it a shame that we don't take as long to talk over going into a war as we do in talking over a truce to stop one? Just a thought. . . . H.R."

3 Top Italian Judges Join Peace Partisans

By GINO BARDI

ROME, Jan. 6 (Telepress).—Three high-ranking magistrates have joined the Italian Partisans of Peace movement. They include Giovanni di Muro, First President of the Italian Court of Appeals; Alfredo Occhiuto, Prosecutor General of the Supreme Court, and Modestino Petrozziello, President of the State Council.

The announcement regarding the three magistrates was made Dec. 18 at a meeting of the Rome Province Peace Committee by its chairman, Saverio Brigante, who is himself a high-ranking magistrate of the Italian Court of Appeals.

Chicago Parley to Push Drive for Big 5 Pact

CHICAGO. — Chicago's campaign for "world peace through major power agreement" was underway this week with reports coming in from groups circulating peace petitions.

The drive will get additional stimulus on Friday evening, Jan. 11 at 8 p.m. when the American Peace Crusade will hold a meeting of active peace workers at the U.F. Hall, 37 S. Ashland.

Speakers at the meeting will be Prof. Robert Morris Lovett and the Rev. Joseph M. Evans, co-chairman of the APC Illinois Assembly. In a keynote address, Oscar Brown Jr., radio commentator, will outline the purposes and plans for the petition campaign.

DR. Henry Noyes, who will act as chairman of the meeting, announced this week that Illinois APC organization is preparing its own form of the petition on a major power agreement and that it will be ready for the Jan. 11 meeting.

Meanwhile, other groups cooperating with the petition campaign were at work this week on their own petitions.

The recently formed Chicago Jewish-American Council for Peace came out with an attractive petition in two languages, quoting Jewish leaders and citing facts on the support for a major power peace pact among Jews in other countries.

The Council, which includes five community committees, decided on an immediate goal of 3,000 signatures to be obtained by Franklin D. Roosevelt's birthday on Jan. 30.

ON THAT DAY also, groups engaged in the petition campaign will take part in an assembly in Washington, D. C.

All cooperating groups were urged to gather the maximum number of petitions before the Jan. 30 target date.

The Greek-American Committee for Peace was among the first to issue its own petition calling for major power agreement. Similarly,

petitions have been issued by the Chicago Women for Peace, the Chicago Veterans for Peace, the Senior Citizens for Peace.

ROY STROUD, chairman of the Illinois Labor Council for Peace, announced that the organization was calling a meeting of labor activists to plan the petition campaign and to prepare a report on the recent visits of labor delegations to Illinois congressmen on the issues of peace and the wage freeze.

The Polish-American Committee for Peace called a meeting at the Chopin Cultural Center, Leavitt and North, on Sunday, Jan. 20, to mobilize for its petition campaign.

The Progressive Party of Illinois

this week issued a petition calling for a "Great Power Conference" and declaring that "peace is the most important issue of 1952."

THE APC here issued pledge forms this week asking for volunteers to work in its peace petition campaign "until world peace is won." The volunteers were asked to attend the assembly on Jan. 11 where campaign material will be available. The APC also asked for \$10,000 in contributions to finance the campaign.

The appeal declared that "the time is favorable for launching a great campaign in America which can win a full peace settlement in Korea and prevent new armed conflicts from breaking out elsewhere."

Half of Japan's Workers on Part-Time Jobs or Unemployed

TOKYO, Jan. 6 (ALN).—Japan is moving deeper into an economic crisis which has already sent unemployment figures skyrocketing and set off a wave of strikes.

An analysis by the magazine World Culture showed that of the 37 million workers and peasants in Japan, 18 million are on part-time jobs or entirely without work. The unemployment is expected to spread in the first half of 1952 when the Yoshida government is reportedly planning to lay off some 900,000 government workers and teachers.

This heavy unemployment explains the appallingly low pay of those lucky enough to have work. Young workers, who make up the bulk of the employed, earn an average of 6,000 yen a month, the equivalent of \$16. Women workers are paid even less. Monthly wage of the average woman textile worker, for example, is 5,800 yen.

The low wage situation is ag-

gravated by soaring prices, which rose by 50 percent in the first nine months of 1951. Since August rice has gone up 18 percent in price and electricity charges have gone up 30 percent.

It is a common thing for workers to put in 12 or 14 hours a day in military supply factories. In plants supplying American procurement demands, the workers are frequently forced to work overtime without extra pay.

A number of large firms have gone bankrupt. Five silk and rayon firms in Yokohama were forced into bankruptcy in October, setting off a minor crisis that has already engulfed wholesale and silk yarn dealers as well as companies handling oils, fats and rubber.

As a result of the growing squeeze on workers, the country has been hit by a strike movement which has already spread to most of the coal miners, power plants, transportation and government.

FLORIDA DIGS UP NEW 'WITNESS' TO WHITEWASH SHEPHERD'S MURDERER

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 6—A continued story of a death house prisoner who "overheard" Samuel Shepherd and Walter Lee Irwin "planning to escape" was being offered by Florida authorities today as their latest move in the effort to whitewash Lake County Sheriff Willis McCall for the slaying of Shepherd and the wounding of Irwin.

McCall has already been "cleared" by a local jury for hav-

ing shot the handcuffed Negroes while taking them to the Lake County seat for a new trial ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Gov. Fuller T. Warren yesterday granted a temporary reprieve to Merlin James Lieby, who was scheduled to die Monday for the 1949 murder of a Baltimore druggist. The reprieve, granted at McCall's request, was obviously arranged in return for Lieby's sudden

"recollection" that he had heard Shepherd and Irwin plotting their escape, thus conveniently substantiating the sheriff's alibi for the shooting. Both Irwin and Shepherd were manacled while they were allegedly attempting to flee.

In a letter to Gov. Warren, McCall made it clear that the Lieby story was intended to bolster his own defense should the nationwide protest movement against the Florida out-

rages reopen the Shepherd slaying before a federal grand jury.

The crude story was also seen as laying the possible basis for action against the wounded Irwin on charges of "trying to escape."

The sheriff wrote: "Even though Lieby has already made a signed statement which was turned over to the FBI, I believe that testimony from him in person would have

great bearing in case the prejudiced groups in New York bring enough pressure to bear in Washington for the Justice Department to place this case before a Federal Grand jury."

It was for his defense of the frame-up victims in the Groveland "rape" case in 1949, who included Shepherd, Irwin and two others, that Harry T. Moore, Florida NAACP leader, was murdered on Christmas Day.

Notables Urge Truman to Tell Congress: Repeal McCarran Act

Initiators of the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act in an Open Letter to President Truman yesterday urged the inclusion in his State of the Union address of a recommendation to Congress for "the immediate repeal of the McCarran Act as provided for in H.R. 3118, the bill introduced by Congressman Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois."

The open letter recalled the President's prediction made in his veto message that the McCarran Act would be "harmful to our security and damaging to the in-

dividual rights of our people" and that "we will destroy all that we seek to preserve if we sacrifice the liberties of our citizens in a misguided attempt to achieve national security."

This prediction has come true, the open letter stated, for "instead of adding to the nation's internal security, the un-American McCarran Act has added to the already too prevalent hysteria and insecurity."

Initiators of the National Committee to Repeal the McCarran Act who signed the Open Letter are:

Dr. Frank Aydedotte, former President, Swarthmore College; Director Emeritus, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey; Bishop James C. Baker, Los Angeles Area, The Methodist Church; Miss Emily Greene Balch, co-winner, Nobel Peace Prize (1946); Professor Emeritus, Wellesley College; Prof. C. A. Borgese, University of Chicago; and Dr. Abraham Crombach, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati.

Also the Rt. Rev. Benjamin D. Dagwell, Protestant Episcopal Bishop, Portland, Ore.; Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, former President, Northern Baptist Convention; Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, former Chairman, World Day of Prayer Committee, United Council of Church Women; and Rev. John Paul Jones, Chairman, New York Civil Liberties Committee.

Also Rabbi Leo Jung, Rabbinical Council of America; Bishop Gerald Kennedy, Portland Area, The Methodist Church; Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, former Governor of the Virgin Islands; and Carey McWilliams, economist, lawyer, editor.

Also Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, educator, former President, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Albert W. Palmer, former Moderator, Congregational-Christian Churches of America; Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (Retired); and Dr. Linus Pauling, California Institute of Technology, California.

Also Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Harvard University; Dr. Edwin McNeil Poteat, Pullham Memorial Chapel, Raleigh, N.C.; Dean John B. Thompson, Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, University of Chicago; Dr. Charles J. Turck, President Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.; Prof. Oswald Veblen, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J.; and Bishop W.J. Walls, Secretary, Board of Bishops, A.M.E. Zion Church.

Nelson Bravely Defends Self Though Ill

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6—Only Steve Nelson's courage keeps him on his feet as he denounces his fascist-minded framers in the "sedition" trial.

Nelson has lost 10 pounds since Judge Harry M. Montgomery, vice chairman of the Americans Battling Communism group, compelled him to go on trial on Dec. 15 while he was sick. He lost 15 pounds before that.

Judge Montgomery ruthlessly ordered the trial to proceed while Nelson was suffering from a low fever and in a state of near physical collapse. Nelson had also been unable to get a lawyer.

FRIENDS ALARMED

Nelson was barely able to keep on his feet by gripping the bar rail as he drove the chief witness, Judge Michael A. Musmanno, into a corner with questions about his fascist record. But at the end of the day he was almost out. And his friends are alarmed as to what will happen to Steve if Judge Montgomery carries out his threat to hold night sessions.

Nelson finished with Musmanno Friday after giving Mussolini's admirer a very bad day.

Musmanno was strutting as usual when the day started. He had just been sworn in the day before as a Justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. His term runs for 20 years at a \$23,000-a-year salary.

But the strut went out of Musmanno under Nelson's sharp cross examination.

"So you agree with this statement about Marxist books?" asked Nelson as he read from a magazine clipping.

The clipping said: "We must keep workers from reading this red literature!"

In Musmanno replied: "This literature must not be circulated at all. I would keep it from everyone."

ECHOES AL CAPONE

"Then you agree with Al Capone, the gangster," replied Nelson. "I was quoting from an

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Top Wool Firm Voids Pact With CIO Union

The American Woolen Co., largest employer and "pattern setter" of the woolen industry, informed the CIO Textile Workers Union that it is canceling its contract as of March 15 when the pact would be up for renewal. The action of the company, which

presumably will be followed by the rest of the woolen industry's employers of 70,000 union workers, was made public by the union yesterday, as its woolen wage conference of 350 delegates in session here at the Hotel Commodore voted to forego a wage raise and for renewal of the present pact on March 15.

The decision not to ask for a raise or other benefits was in the form of an approval of a recommendation of the TWU's officers. A similar recommendation was approved Saturday by 500 delegates representing 95,000 northern cotton-rayon workers under TWU contracts.

In the case of the woolen workers, the pact won after a lengthy strike last spring is due to expire on March 15, but subject to renewal unless 60 days of cancellation notice is given by either side. That notice was served by American Woolen Co. In cotton, the pact runs to March, 1953, with a wage reopener next March 15, subject to ultimate arbitration if no agreement is reached.

The TWU's leaders argued for

its position on the grounds that the textile industry is in a midst of heavy unemployment and that a cost of living escalator gives the workers some protection. Despite the sharp factional struggle within the TWO between the partisans of Emil Rieve and Vice President George Baldanzi, both groups joined to make the decision foregoing raises unanimous.

Union spokesmen had no immediate explanation for the notice of American Woolen but they saw no good in it. The resolution adopted by the conference yesterday did indicate, however, that the woolen companies want to squeeze something out of the expiring pact.

In foregoing the raise, the wage conference resolution added, "however, we declare with all the strength at our command that we will not permit under any circumstances any reduction in the wage, security, working conditions or other benefits won by our union for the workers in our industry."

"We further declare that we bitterly resent the apparent attempt by the American Woolen

Co. and other employers to take advantage of an industrial slump, largely of their own making, in order to add to their profits at the expense of the workers who have borne the brunt of the decline."

American Woolen has raked in \$21 million before taxes in the first 9 months of 1951 compared to \$3,190,000 before taxes for the same period in 1950. Last year's 12 cents hourly raise won from the woolen companies after a strike was shaved down to 9½ cents by the Wage Stabilization Board. The cotton raise of 7½ percent was shaved down to 6½ percent by the WSB.

Women Start New Zealand Peace Mag

PRAGUE, Jan. 6 (Telepress).—The Auckland, New Zealand, Women's Union has issued a new magazine, Women For Peace, the Auckland People's Voice reports. The magazine contains articles by leaders of the New Zealand peace movement as well as contributions from leading writers of the island.

Is Washington Planning New Provocation in Asia?

By JOHN PITTMAN

An Associated Press dispatch from Saigon, Indo-China, dated Jan. 5 has given fresh point to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky's statement in the United Nations last Thursday.

The dispatch reported that the American consulate at Hanoi, in the northern part of Indo-China, has advised consulate personnel to be ready to burn their records and "flee in the event of a Chinese invasion."

The dispatch also indicated that French imperialist forces, using U.S. made B-26's, are repeating in Indo-China the Korea pattern of genocidal destruction of villages and civilian populations. It reported 64 bombing raids in 24 hours against Vietnamese villages in the area of the Chinese-Viet Nam border. In recent weeks, the French appear to have concentrated on opening a path into China's Yunnan Province, where a Nationalist force estimated at 50,000 has recently been broken

up by the Chinese Liberation Armies.

Addressing the Political Committee of the General Assembly, Vishinsky called for an extraordinary session of the Security Council to end the fighting in Korea and reduce world tension.

Vishinsky charged directly that the Washington administration is sending Kuomintang troops and supplies into Burma and Thailand for a flank attack on China. He said "the illegal—flagrantly illegal—acts of the United States, we can be quite sure, will be declared to be defensive measures against China's aggression whenever events begin to take their course on the southern borders of China; in Thailand, Burma and Yunnan Province."

Vishinsky's reference to "defensive measures against China's aggression" includes the increasing number of statements by Washington politicians and newspaper commentators with pipelines into the Pentagon, to the effect that Southeast Asia is being threatened by the Soviet Union through China. A similar buildup of pre-invasion apologetics by the Truman Administration, it is recalled, occurred shortly before the MacArthur-Rhee attack on North Korea. Last Saturday, in a war-inciting speech at West Point, N.Y., Gov. Thomas E. Dewey declared: "It is my deepest hope that our civilian leaders will move quickly enough to guarantee the integrity of the crisis area of Indo-China and Southeast Asia to prevent another Korea there." In the numbo-jumbo

and Aesopian language of the warmongers, this amounted to a call for military action against China through Indo-China, Thailand and Burma.

Last Friday, another Associated Press dispatch from Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa) quoted the Chiang Kai-shek so-called "defense Ministry" as asserting that two armies of the Chinese People's Republic were being shifted to the border areas of Southeast Asia.

But whereas there is only the Kuomintang report concerning the movement of Chinese troops, the Kuomintang is frank about the movement of its own forces. It announced shortly before Christmas the transfer of a regular army to the fortified island of Tacheng, off the coast of Chekiang Province, and within easy air range of Shanghai. It is simple for such moves to be made, in view of the virtual blockade of the Chinese coast by the United States fleet. Such moves are usually accompanied by blood-thirsty boasts, as the one attributed to Chiang Kai-shek himself, predicting a certain invasion of the Chinese mainland in 1952.

However, developments in Burma and Thailand lend weight to the belief that Washington is planning a new provocation in Southeast Asia in order to continue and expand the war in Korea.

In Burma, where Washington under a secret agreement with the puppet Thakin Nu regime is pushing the construction of airfields, military highways and rail-

(Continued on Page 6)

POW's LETTERS EXCHANGED; TRUCE TALKS STILL STALLED

American and Korean officers carried out another exchange of mail yesterday from and to their respective prisoners. The act marked the only progress in the otherwise stalemated Panmunjom truce talks, still bogged down over the question of release of prisoners and armistice supervision.

The Koreans delivered 911 cards and letters from prisoners in their camps. Gen. Ridgway's aides turned over 2,486 letters from the U.S. and other countries to their men in Korean POW camps, plus an unspecified number of letters from Koreans held in U.S. POW camps.

FIRST BIG 'FREEDOM OF PRESS' RALLY IN NEW YORK JANUARY 17th

Negro Press Roundup

THE AFRO-AMERICAN says of the Florida bomb murder, "the inescapable impression is formed that official Florida is not at all anxious to bring these hoodlums to justice. One begins to suspect that they fear to determine their identity lest it prove embarrassing to someone in high position."

"Florida's Senator Ed Smithers, who yaxed so indignant over Hungarian action in collecting ransom for four American fliers, has yet to utter a single word condemning the terrorists running rampant in his own backyard," continued the Afro.

"It is now clearly up to President Truman and the Federal Government to move quickly and clean up this ugly situation."

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER declares that "in 1951 Florida has become the capital of organized bigotry and the 'professional touch' to the bombings and violence suggest that these outrages are deliberate, planned, plotted and calculated. The Groveland case, the Miami bombings and the Mims murder have demonstrated that the established authorities in Florida will not protect minority group citizens. The breakdown of law enforcement and the collaboration of some local authorities with racist criminals, as in the Groveland case, require immediate Federal action."

"It is not enough for agents of the FBI to get the facts. The government must act upon the facts that are found. Swift, decisive action against the Florida terrorists will not undo the damage that has been done but it may save the lives of others who have been marked for doom by the ring leaders of the bomb-throwing Florida fanatics."

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER says of the murder of Harry T. Moore that "an effective way to bring Florida officials to their senses is to make their dereliction costly to Florida, and the way to make it costly is to stop buying Florida oranges until there is positive action on the part of Florida officials to arrest, indict and convict Moore's killers."

"The way to punish Florida and thus wake up her people to act against officials who will not protect citizens from mobs, or find, arrest and indict and punish murderers is to make her feel it in the pocketbook . . . and let the whole country know it."

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS, while concerned that "propagandists from Communist areas eat up incidents of this nature . . ." meaning the murder of Moore, declares: "We reiterate that the federal government should step in and put a halt to these outrages and disgraceful acts on the part of those who feel superior and wants to emphasize their beliefs with violence. Our country must safeguard the freedom it gives its people and maintain its reputation among the other nations of the world."

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World of Labor

by George Morris

Steel Workers Wary of Old Murray Strategy

Now that the special steel union convention of 2,500 delegates was held in Atlantic City and Murray received an almost unanimous approval of a postponement of the strike deadline for at least 45 more days, the question arises why Murray resorted to this very expensive procedure. On several previous occasions he continued mill operations beyond the contract deadline while fact-finders were deliberating. But he did it on only the authority of the union's executive board or the Wage Policy Committee.

There might have been some point to such a convention if it had been called before the strike deadline was reached. But the scheduled strike date had been passed and the strike was already called off, and Murray announced his plans to come before the Wage Stabilization Board's fact-finders before the delegates arrived.

To most delegates the very idea of debating whether the strike should or shouldn't have been called off appeared academic. They recognized the accomplished fact—the tactic that has become traditional in the union's procedure in contract talks—and deemed it useless to take issue with it especially when the general theme from the platform was for support of the officers to show a

united front against the steel corporations.

Nor was there much of a problem for Murray to obtain the support for his policy among the delegates who attended. A special convention consists of the same delegates who attended the last regular convention, and were therefore, in the main, the same staunch supporters of the administration, a large percentage of them on the payroll. Murray's problem was the widespread dissatisfaction down in the mills and locals over his policy of leaving everything to a Truman board.

The pattern has always been to confer with the employers for some weeks; heat up the atmosphere near the strike deadline then suddenly submit to a Truman request and throw the dispute into the hands of fact-finders. When a recommendation comes, the union accepts "for the national interest" and the employers play hard to get and force a strike not for the original demands but for the considerably less that a board recommends. When the settlement comes, the union "for the national interest" takes even less than the board recommended. That's how it has been for 10 years now. Real collective bargaining, for all practical purposes, has been dropped.

As the discussion developed on the floor it was clear that it

carried a two-fold trend. There were the pre-arranged pro-administration speakers—mostly full timers—who gave forth a great deal of bombast against the steel companies and on the "emergency" but called for confidence in Murray. Then there were other speakers who stressed that they are having a tough time explaining things to the members. The latter speakers expressed concern lest some or most of the 22 demands be forgotten; that the fact—finding "cool-off" may stretch too long; that the union will again be put in the position of taking what the government recommends or less. They stressed that the "cool-off" period be limited and be a period for a "warmup" for a strike unless there is a satisfactory agreement.

It is those rank and file sentiments that drew the most vigorous applause. Those speakers weren't necessarily anti-administration. They were reflecting the sentiment back home. It was for the purpose of appeasing that back-home sentiment that Murray called the special convention. Almost every speech that came from the officers made a big point of the steel union's "democracy" in leaving such a decision to a convention. Murray said over and over again that "this matter is in your hands."

Many of the delegates saw the convention more as a public show of the union's democracy—"good public relations" to win the people for the union's demands. But whatever Murray's strategy is, the effect of the convention was to draw greater attention to the restlessness in the plants. It will also have the effect of stimulating higher expectations among the steel workers, because in asking for support of his policy, Murray gave assurances that only substantial gains will be agreed to.



Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

The Consistency of Stalin's Foreign Policy

BEFORE THE WAR-MONGERS' crocodile tears for Maxim Litvinov had died, the Soviet Union moved to continue the policies for which Litvinov fought so ably in the period between the two world wars. A. Y. Vyshinsky called on the United Nations to convene a session of the Security Council in order to end the war in Korea.

And just as Litvinov, fighting for the policy of Stalin in the League of Nations, was able again and again to set the war-mongering imperialists of that day on their heels, so Vyshinsky, fighting for the policy of Stalin in the United Nations, continuously exposes the maneuvers of today's war-makers and frustrates their designs.

Is this pure co-incidence? Or is it not because the policy of Stalin is consistently a policy of peace?

THE IMPERIALIST war-mongers hypocritically lament the passing of Litvinov, and profess to favor today the policy which he stood for yesterday. It was ever so. The imperialist bourgeoisie find it easy to agree with Communists, when the Communists are dead. But the record shows that the policy which they today profess to find acceptable, they fought yesterday with tooth and nail.

"Peace is indivisible," said Litvinov during those years of arduous struggle against the war-breeding policies of Chamberlain and Pierre Laval, who masked their intrigue in behalf of Hitler and Mussolini and

Franco behind a cloak of "non-interventionism."

"Peace is indivisible," repeated Litvinov, as he stood beside the Chinese victims of Hirohito's Manchurian and North China aggression, beside the Ethiopian victims of Mussolini's aggression, beside the brave Spanish people fighting against the intervention of Hitler and Mussolini, besides the Albanians and the Austrians and the Czechs, besides the colonial peoples of Africa and Asia and Latin America fighting the permanent aggression that is colonial oppression.

But where in those days did the imperialist bourgeoisie of the United States stand? Together with Litvinov and the peoples for whom he spoke, or with the "non-interventionists" and their proteges, the fascist Axis? The record shows these hypocrites stood with Chamberlain and Laval, with Hitler and Mussolini and Hirohito. The record shows they stood against Litvinov.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY, declared Litvinov, explaining the policy of Stalin, implies the unity and co-existence of different social systems to the end of maintaining peace. And the restoration of peaceful business relations between the Soviet Union and the United States represented a triumph of that Stalin policy, a triumph of Litvinov and the majority of the people

of the United States, acting through Roosevelt.

For this policy ushered in the most democratic decade in the history of the American people since the rise of Wall Street imperialism. It was a decade of rising living standards, of social gains, of expanding democracy. And it culminated in the unity of the American people and the Soviet people in the great historic task of defeating the fascist Axis and saving the civilization of the world.

Is it necessary to ask now who stood with Litvinov and Roosevelt at that time, and who stood against them? The American people know, and history shows, that the foes of peaceful relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in those days are the same people who today so sickly proclaim their lamentations for the Litvinov policy, yet violently oppose the same policy as presented by Vyshinsky.

For the proposal for the Security Council to intervene in the Korean war in behalf of peace re-states the Litvinov theme of the indivisibility of peace. It repeats the Litvinov proposal for the unity of the Soviet Union and the United States, for their peaceful co-existence and cooperation in behalf of the maintenance of peace. It is the policy of Stalin, as Litvinov's policy was the policy of Stalin. Truly, consistency is a jewel to the imperialists; with them it is more scarce than the rarest of precious stones.

Press Roundup

THE POST joins Dean Acheson in opposing the Soviet proposal to have the Security Council act to speed a Korean Truce. "Such a switch would at best delay and possibly torpedo the talks taking place at Panmunjom." Of course the UN Council might also possibly force the stalling Gen. Ridgway to reach a truce agreement, which is the real reason for the Post's opposition. The people of the world, watching Ridgway's negotiators obstruct a settlement for many months, will get a laugh out of the sudden pious charge that a UN meeting might "possibly torpedo" Panmunjom.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE joins Dean Acheson in denouncing the Stalin New Year's message to the Japanese people. How hypocritical, exclaims the Tribune, to send good wishes to the Japanese people, when the Soviet Union wanted Hirohito treated as a "war criminal." What makes them think the Japanese people care a hang about the Emperor when what they want above all is peace, prosperous trade with China and an end to foreign military occupation? For that matter, what makes the Tribune think the American people have so thoroughly forgotten Pearl Harbor that they don't agree that Hirohito should have been dealt with as the war criminal he was?

THE NEWS says that all Americans are perfectly healthy, and if they're not it's because "they eat too much," and so we don't need health insurance.

THE MIRROR'S Ruth Alexander hails the New York State Board of Regents' decision to purge all textbooks. She doesn't even bother applauding the plan to eliminate what she calls "frankly seditious matter." What tickles her is the idea of getting rid of books which "indoctrinate our young people with the virtues of planned democracy." Has there been a more brazen admission of the pro-fascist, anti-democratic purpose of the witchhunt?

THE COMPASS' Johannes Steel says there is a "definite possibility" that if the GOP names Eisenhower, Truman will ask the Democrats to nominate the brass hat too, on the ground that "we need a nation united behind one man to face the world."

THE TIMES' Harrison Salisbury suggests that the Stalin message to Japan's people is not as big a bust as Acheson pretends to have found it. Japanese businessmen are "responding with marked enthusiasm to the opportunity to discuss economic questions in Moscow," he writes. "If the prospects of trade with China are linked with the question of some form of rapprochement with the Soviet Union, possibly taking the form of a peace treaty between Japan and Russia and China, it would not surprise some Moscow diplomats if the Japanese felt the price was not unreasonable." —R.F.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
Why 119 Miners Died

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ACHESON AGAIN SAYS NO

THE SOVIET UNION'S proposal for a special United Nations Security Council meeting to speed an armistice in Korea and to ease world tensions generally, has the State Department running around like a chicken with its head chopped off.

On Oct. 17, 1951, the then Ambassador Alan G. Kirk made a threatening statement to the Soviet Union. Kirk belligerently said that the USSR (which was not a party to the Korea war or to the truce talks) must recognize that "the breakdown of armistice talks in Korea would add greatly to the explosive character of the situation."

But when the Soviet Union, whose initiative started the truce talks, now takes a new initiative to bring them to a conclusion, Secretary of State Acheson froths at the mouth and says such a move "would be nothing short of disastrous."

How can a step to bring peace be "disastrous"? It can appear so only to those who fear peace in Korea, who fear that peace would make it harder to saddle the American people with the costs of a war economy which is filling the pockets of the monopolists; who fear that peace in Korea would make it harder to extend the war against the Chinese People's Republic.

The Soviet proposal for a special Council meeting does not strike the rest of the world as "disastrous" but as highly necessary. The Asian and Middle-East countries supported the Vishinsky proposal, with varying qualifications and it has drawn strong support in Europe too. The New York Times reported on Saturday:

"Leading members of the United States, British and French delegations were all concerned over the favorable reaction in Europe to the Soviet proposal and conferred tonight on a common strategy—it is understood the British and French favor a less unyielding attitude than that announced today by Mr. Cohen. (Benjamin V. Cohen, State Department representative in the UN.)"

The "common strategy" has now brought forth a new proposal from Washington: that a special meeting of the Council be called, but only when the Council itself might set a date and decide on an agenda. This is a maneuver to delay such a meeting as long as possible and to prevent the Council—even though packed with State Department satellites from discussing Korea.

The frenzied reaction of the State Department to the Soviet initiative for peace in Korea again lays bare who is blocking a successful conclusion to the truce talks. It again makes clear that the American people who have shaken Washington with their demands for an armistice, should not relax but should increase their pressure a hundred-fold. The campaign for a Five-Power peace pact should move ahead with full steam.

The men in Washington reveal themselves as determined to continue their bloody and senseless war. But the people—and only the people—can bring them to terms.

SIGN OF THE TIMES

FRIDAY NIGHT'S MAGNIFICENT demonstration against the Smith Act persecutions—the 5,000-strong meeting at St. Nicholas Arena—was a sign of the times.

It illustrated in dramatic fashion the growing awareness throughout the country that the Smith Act persecutions are a big step toward fascism and that the persecution of Communists is a threat to the unions, to the struggles of the Negro people and, above all, to the movement of the people for peace.

Yes, the drive to restore the Bill of Rights is gaining strength. But it is still far from strong enough to insure our country against the triumph of fascism.

This is demonstrated by the outrageous order of a Federal Court in disbaring Harry Sacher from Federal Court practice forever and in suspending Abraham J. Isserman for two years.

This new attack on two of the courageous lawyers who defended the Communist leaders at Foley Square is intended to intimidate all lawyers who might believe in the proclaimed code of their profession, which is to defend anyone in court regardless of political beliefs. It is an attempt to deprive the Smith Act victims of counsel in their coming trials throughout the country. It would make it more difficult for unionists and other victims of government prosecution to get counsel. The fascist-like court order, which will be appealed, should be protested by all supporters of the Bill of Rights.

Friday night's splendid meeting should put new zest behind the three-point drive for repeal of the infamous Smith Act; for an amnesty by President Truman of Eugene Dennis and the other Foley Square victims; for a halt by the President to the current Smith Act arrests and trials.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT



Negro Woman Bares FBI Tactics in Recruiting Spies

(Editor's Note: The following story was written by a Negro woman, a resident of a Northern California city, who met first-hand the terror tactics of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.)

Two weeks ago today I came face to face with two FBI agents. I learned from them first hand of the foul tactics they use to try and force decent people to become stoolpigeons and informers and to spy on the progressive movement.

The two agents offered me bribe money. They hinted that they had "enough goods" on me already to cause me to be jailed. They had the audacity to threaten me with "exposure" of my personal life to my husband and the community. They had the nerve to promise that all would be forgotten if I would only "cooperate" with them to help "our government."

First, let me say that I consider myself a progressive Negro woman. My husband and I live in a federal housing project with our young family. Both of us have taken part in progressive causes for several years.

A TELEPHONE CALL

About 11 a.m. on Dec. 6, I received a telephone call from the local manager of the housing project, telling me to come to her office "right away" because I was about to be evicted. Knowing that this manager had just requalified us to live in the project after having served us with an eviction notice a few weeks earlier, I nervously hurried to her office.

She offered me a seat and asked me to wait a minute while she continued to type. No sooner was I seated than one of the women office workers came and told the manager, "Two gentlemen are waiting to see you and they say it's very important." The manager immediately excused herself and left me in her tiny office alone.

Seconds later, in walked two men. Each was better than six feet tall. One of them was thin and the other was of burly build. The thin one closed the door and held his hand on the knob, while the burly one walked right up to my face as if he was going to grab me.

He introduced himself as "Mr. somebody," and also called the name of the other one who still held the door knob (I do not remember their names.) Both pulled out badges and flashed them before my eyes and one said: "We're from the FBI."

At that point I was completely shocked, because I had first reasoned that both of them were officials of the housing authority who wanted to discuss the eviction matter with me.

The thin one, who spoke with a thick Southern accent, said, "We want to help. We feel that we have information that can be of great help to you, and in turn we want you to help us."

I said nothing but he continued, "If you would cooperate with us in helping your government, we would make it worth your while."

WON'T BE STOOLPIGEON

"I'll have nothing to do with you," I told them. "I will not be a stoolpigeon."

He then remarked, "I know you have heard bad things said about the FBI, but none of it is true. We're not asking you to help us. We're merely asking you to cooperate with your government."

"I will not be a stoolpigeon," I repeated. Then I realized that they had locked me in that office with the full cooperation of the housing officials. So I decided to maintain complete silence until released, and for the next 30 minutes they fired all sorts of proposals at me and made statements, but received from me not a single comment.

"You will not be called to testify in any court case," one of them told me.

"We will not ask you questions concerning your husband's activities. Nobody will know that you are working with us. We just want certain information which we feel you have."

"We are giving you a chance to prove which side you're on. A number of unpleasant things have happened to Communists, such as jailings, and there's still more to come. We are sure you wouldn't want these things to happen to you. You have to think of your lovely children."

BRIBE OFFER

"Therefore, we're prepared to pay you \$150 per month to provide us with information. We know there is chauvinism and discrimination against the Negro people in America, but these things will be worked out in time. Communists can't do anything about them. They only use these things to further their own ends."

"If we are able to prove to you that the Communist Party of America is controlled by Moscow, would you change your mind?"

"If we went to war against the Soviet Union, which side would you be on?"

"We have investigated you and

we can tell by your activities that you aren't sold wholeheartedly on Communist doctrine.

"We also have reason to believe that you never would have become involved if it had not been for your husband. Incidentally, does your husband know that you are having an affair with another man? We also have something on your husband which you might like to know."

"Don't mention our having seen you to anybody. We know that these few minutes we've talked with you isn't time enough to make up your mind. Could you call us or we call you in about a week after you have had a chance to think this over?"

"I'll have nothing to do with you," I reminded them. "I definitely will not call you, and I do not want you to call me."

He snapped in reply, "We don't have to have your permission to call you."

At that point they left, and I went searching for the manager, but she was nowhere to be found.

One week later I received a phone call from the thin one with the Southern accent. He asked, "Have you changed your mind about cooperating with us?" I replied, "No," and hung up the receiver.

The outcome of the whole thing left four points firmly impressed on my mind:

- The FBI is desperately in need of stoolpigeons.

- They will use the foulest tactics to force people to become spies.

- Things which would normally be considered one's personal affairs can no longer be considered as such.

- Finally, the FBI will create suspicion designed to breakup homes in order to accomplish their evil objectives.

3,640 Firms in 2 States Violate Labor Laws

The Government has announced that more than half the New York and New Jersey firms it investigated during 1951 were guilty of Federal wage and hour law violations.

The annual report of the Wage and Hour and Public Contract divisions disclosed that 6,357 companies in the two states were inspected that year, and that 3,640 were found to have violated minimum wage, overtime or child labor requirements.

Smith Act

(Continued From Page 1)

fense of the Communist leaders of the Foley Square frameup.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the Communist Party's national committee, declared that a series of mass meetings will be held at regular intervals at which the 17 defendants in the Smith Act trial will report on the proceedings to the public.

"At these meetings," Miss Flynn said, "you will hear from the other defendants who did not speak tonight as well as from Smith Act defendants from other parts of the country. You are not going to learn the truth about our trial from the ordinary press of our town with the exception of the Compass and the Daily Worker."

"The unprecedented crown here incidentally is largely the result of the Daily Worker's courageous and skillful fight against the Smith Act."

"The real jury which will decide our case will not be in the courtroom but the American people outside of it. When we are involved in court day after day we will be able to defend ourselves there, we hope, but not be able to do all the things outside the court we should like to."

"Therefore we are appointing you, you 5,000 people here, as our self-defense committee. The points which have been made here tonight must be taken by you to your shops, to your clubs, to your union, to your churches and to your neighborhood groups."

"You must all enroll yourselves as active members of this great movement to repeal the Smith Act, to obtain amnesty for those already in prison under it and to end all prosecutions and persecutions under the Smith Act. We must take this message to Americans everywhere. The year 1952 will be a year of victory in which we not only assert but reaffirm the rights of the American people."

The trial coincides with a rising tide of protest against the Smith Act, citing the stand of the CIO and AFL and the mounting working class struggles against the wage freeze and the upsurge of the Negro liberation movement.

Albert F. Lannon, Isidore Begun, Arnold Johnson and Claudia Jones all Smith Act victims were given rising ovations. They briefly outlined the specific "overt" acts in the indictment against them and exposed the nature of the frameups.

A high point of the meeting came when the 17, except for Israel Amter, Jacob Mindel and Alexander Bittelman, who are ill, lined the stage as floodlights streamed down on them. The audience rose to its feet and for five minutes cheered, whistled, shouted "vivas" and applauded vigorously.

Perhaps the biggest ovation was accorded to Pettis Perry, Negro leader and one of the 17. When the heroic Negro fighter, alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, announced this was his 55th birthday, 5,000 men and women stood and sang "Happy Birthday" to him.

Perry said he was indicted because "apparently I attempted this overthrow of the government by force and violence by walking out of 35 E. 12 St. If walking out of a building can overthrow the United States government by force and violence, then the government must be weak indeed." He said the real reason behind the frameup was because "the Communists are guilty of demanding that our country live at peace with the rest of the world. We are guilty of believing that there must be Big Five unity between the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France and the People's Republic of China. We are guilty, of course of fighting against the inflation that is robbing the working class, poor farmers and the city fiddle-class of their daily existence. We are guilty of demanding that all of the grafters get out of office

and get in jail where they belong. That goes for McGrath. That goes for Tom Clark. That goes for Fendlergast Machine and the Tammany machine."

Perry asked why, if the government is so interested in force and violence, "doesn't it impeach Gov. Fuller Warren of Florida for unreliability, incompetence, and irresponsibility? But, no. Pres. Truman was taking a vacation in Florida only a few miles away when Samuel Shepherd and Walter Lee Irwin were shot. Truman had nothing to say about the death of the Moores. Why? Because this bi-partisan coalition rests upon force and violence. And one of the greatest pillars of it is force and violence against the Negro people, against the workingclass of this country. We Communists demand death to the lynchers."

This, and Perry's impassioned plea for a boycott of the blood-soaked citrus fruits of Florida brought forth deafening applause.

He proposed mass program to repeal the Smith Act including "the broadest possible unity of all people's organizations" and a nation-wide drive "of the broadest type" to bring about amnesty for Eugene Dennis, national secretary of the Communist Party and his Communist colleagues now in jail, and end all Smith Act prosecutions.

S. W. Gerson, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Communist Party and one of the 17, made an appeal for Repeal-the-Smith Act funds which had a generous response. His appeal was featured by the sale of autographed copies of the poster size group picture of the 17 Smith Act victims and their statement to the American people. One of the purchasers was Local 1199 of the Retail Drug Clerks which contributed \$200 for the honor of owning the document.

Claudia Jones, beloved Negro woman leader, who received an ovation, thrilled the rally with her fighting call for mothers and women of America to "carry forward their demands for a cease-fire now in Korea." The audience cheered her demand that the gestapo FBI persecution against the wives and families of James Jackson, Fred Fine, Gil Green, Bob Thompson, Henry Winston and other working-class leaders "cease at once."

Vito Marcantonio recalled how in Congress in 1941 he had warned that the "defense of the Communists was the first line of defense for the democratic rights of all the people."

"Nobody, no man women or child will be safe in America," Marcantonio said, unless the Smith Act and the McCarran Act are repealed."

Marcantonio received a tumultuous cheer when he said that "I will not be frightened and I will stand up and fight in the tradition of Sacher and Iserman because the freedom of my fellowman is dearer to us than any sheepskin conferred on us."

Arms Czar

(Continued From Page 1)

materials for completing hospitals to provide only 22,000 beds and additional construction for a mere 5,000 beds.

For school construction, materials will be made available for only 1,400 elementary and secondary schools. Wilson will permit another 500 starts for schools in new defense areas where "overcrowding is severe." This will provide a maximum of 28,500 class room units compared with a need of 500,000 units.

Wilson expressed strong satisfaction at the way the arms program was going. Arms manufacturers have delivered (and received payment for) \$20 billion in guns, tanks and similar death-dealing instruments, of which \$4 billion has gone to satellite governments abroad.

"We have reached a rate of about \$2 billion a month in military deliveries and construction—more than three times the rate of a year ago," Wilson said.

Law Guild

(Continued From Page 1)

fenses" in getting legal representation.

The Guild's national executive board described as particularly disquieting the decision of Federal Judge Carroll Hincks that Sacher's "fault," in defending the 11 Communist leaders at Foley Square was not based on "venality" or "lack of fidelity to the interests of his clients" but rather from "a temperament which led to such excess of zeal in representing his clients that it obscured his recognition of responsibility as an officer of the court."

The Guild pointed out that the Canon of Professional Ethics of the bar demands that a lawyer give "entire devotion to the interest of a client" and "earnest zeal in the maintenance and defense of his rights" without "fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity."

Said the lawyers' organization:

"Clearly the line between 'warm zeal' and 'a temperament which led to . . . excess of zeal' can be a thin and tenuous one. Lawyers faced with disbarment as a penalty for crossing it may well be expected to be discouraged from the kind of fearless untrammelled advocacy without which the right to representation by counsel becomes a mere shibboleth."

The Guild added:

"At a time when representation by counsel for persons charged with political offenses has become so difficult to obtain as to cause even the President of the United States to express concern, the effect of this decision may be to aggravate these difficulties."

"The National Lawyers Guild recognizes that in today's climate of attack on civil liberties, courageous advocacy is more necessary than ever. The National Lawyers Guild will continue to devote itself to the fulfillment of that need."

Nelson

(Continued From Page 3)

interview with Al Capone in Liberty Magazine!

Musmanno flushed with anger and several jurors gasped.

Nelson caught Musmanno off base again when he challenged his assertion that ALL the books in the Pittsburgh Communist headquarters merely "glorified Russia or degraded America," and that none dealt with American history.

"What about Herbert Aptheker's book on the History of Slave Revolts, asked Nelson?"

"That's an attack on American democracy?" barked Musmanno.

"You mean its an attack on slavery?" replied Nelson, while the two Negro jurors listened intently.

Musmanno's replies became feeble as Nelson asked him about Aptheker's books on Negroes in the Civil War and Negroes in the Abolition Movement.

Paul Crouch, Department of Justice stoopigee, followed Musmanno on the witness stand.

Go Home, Bowles—India Students

PRAGUE, Jan. 6 (Telepress).—The U. S. Ambassador to India, Chester Bowles, was met with shouts of "Go home, Mr. Bowles," when he attempted to address students of Calcutta University recently, the Indian progressive weekly Cross Roads reports.

Before Bowles' lecture was scheduled, a large number of students gathered before the entrance to the University Hall with huge posters, reading "Down with American Imperialism," "Hands off Asia" and "Hands off India." Because of the demonstration, Bowles was taken into the hall by the

Back from Fla., Urge Overflow Genocide Meet

Just returned from their New Year's Eve flight to the Florida funeral of Harry T. Moore, murdered NAACP leader, union representatives sponsoring the Labor Symposium on "We Charge Genocide," yesterday called upon New York workers to "fill the 'Genocide' meeting to overflowing to protest the reign of terror in Florida and to show their support for the embattled Negro community of that state."

The meeting, to be held Thursday at 7:30 p.m. at Webster Hall, will serve as New York labor's protest action against the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Moore.

Among the labor delegates to Florida who are sponsoring the symposium are Leon Straus and Murray Brown, of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, Valerie Robinson, of District 65, DPOWA; Belle Bailynson, recording secretary, Local 475, United Electrical Workers, and James Malloy, of the Negro Labor Council.

Paul Robeson, singer and leader of the Negro people, and Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers Union, will participate in the "Genocide" discussion.

Other speakers will include Ewart Guinier, national secretary-treasurer of the United Public Workers; Clifford Cameron, manager of Local 475, UE; Cleveland Robinson, a vice-president of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union; Doxey Wilkerson, educator, lecturer and writer, and Ruth Seigel, executive secretary of the Hollander Joint Board, IFLWU.

Nadyn Brewer and Mort Freeman will sing.

Tickets for the forum, at 75 cents each, are available at union locals, CRC chapters, progressive bookshops and at the New York State CRC, 23 W. 26 St., OR 9-1657.

back way but his speech was punctuated with interruptions and questions from the students.

Students questioned him, Cross Roads reports, on why American imperialists refused to recognize New China and on American policy in the Far East, Middle East and in Western Europe and on the treatment of Negroes in America. Bowles evaded all the questions.

As the tempo of the student demonstration was rising, the university officials quickly closed the meeting and rushed Bowles away to the Vice-Chancellor's quarters while the demonstration of students continued in the lecture hall.

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Southeast Asia

(Continued From Page 3)

roads in the direction of the Chinese border, the regime has ceased its activities against the Kuomintang remnants in that country. In addition, the ragoon government no longer protests against extension of "aid" to these forces from Taipei and Washington.

In Thailand, the military dictatorship of the former Japanese-collaborator Field Marshal Songgram is stepping up its program of brutal persecution of the Chinese national minority, who constitute one-third of the population. The Thai Security Service, a political police organized on the model of the FBI, has recently arrested Le Vac Nam, said to be the executive secretary of the Viet Minh national front executive committee. At the same time, this political police is being strengthened considerably, and military measures in the country have been rapidly stepped up.

In the light of these developments, the highly publicized "technical aid" of \$50 millions to the Nehru Government of India has unusual significance.

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The Soviets' Materialist Theory of Earth's Origin

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW (Telepress).—A theory that rejects the idea that the earth was ever a ball of fiery liquid torn from the sun by a passing star has received the backing of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

This theory, on which Academician Otto Schmidt has been working with a highly qualified group of Soviet scientists, holds that the Earth, like other planets, was formed as a result of the condensation of a cloud of interstellar matter; but that this cloud, once a part of the Milky Way, was drawn toward the Sun by the force of gravity and not, as Sir James Jeans' idealistic theory maintained, thrown out from the Sun by an "accident."

One of the most interesting developments of Otto Schmidt's theory concerns the formation of the Earth's mountains. Accepting the generally recognized fact that the Earth's surface rocks are younger than the Earth as a whole, he considers that they were formed by the action of radio-active materials beneath the Earth's surface. Schmidt thinks that the Earth has always been about its present temperature.

The theory was subjected to thorough examination at a highly important gathering of Soviet scientists last summer, where opinions were freely exchanged in an atmosphere described as being free of dogmatism.

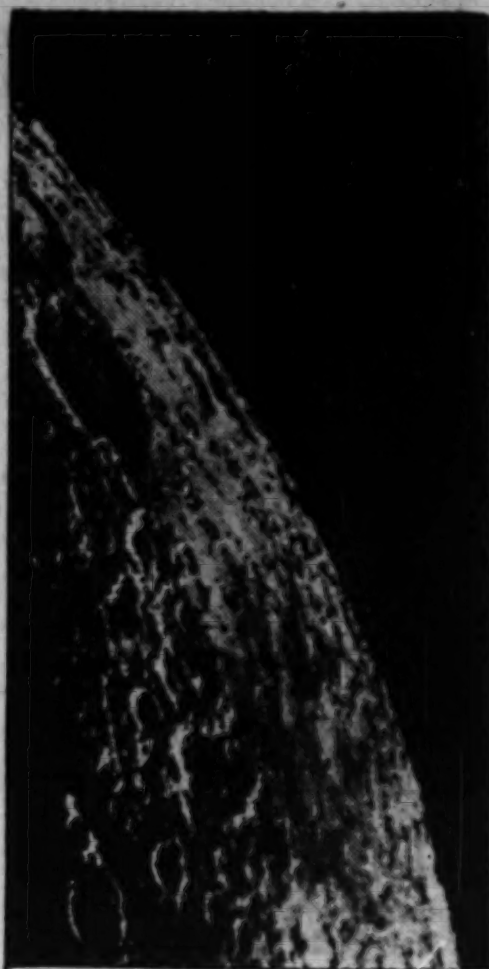
As a result, the main principles of the theory were accepted while Academician Schmidt's group was advised to try to fill in certain gaps. Professor Kukarin has now, in an article in Pravda, provided a popular account of the theory.

Otto Schmidt, who is 60 years old, was a reader on the staff of Kiev University at the time of the Revolution, and in 1919 joined the Communist Party. Since the early years of the Soviet state he participated in expeditions of scientific discovery, accompanying the joint German-Soviet expedition to the Pamir Mountains in 1928.

In 1929 he engaged in Polar exploration, leading the expedition by the Soviet Government on the ice-breaker Sedov to Franz Josef Land. This voyage was followed by others, culminating in the famous trip in Arctic Waters by the Cheliuskin.

His strenuous activities in the cause of science undermined his health but two years ago he made a remarkable recovery from a serious illness and is now working with a team that includes leading mathematicians, geologists, geophysicists and geochemists.

His research into the origin of the Earth was preceded by that of other leading Russian scientists. It was a Russian, the astronomer Paryiskii, who provided the mathematical theorems required to disprove the Jeans' theory that the Earth could have been formed



CRATERS ON THE MOON

from material torn from the Sun by a passing star.

Nearly 30 years ago Academician V. G. Fesenkov drew the attention of the scientific world to the close relation between the sciences of cosmogony and geophysics. Many other Soviet scientists have since been working in astrophysics—a branch of astronomy studying the nature of heavenly bodies. The Soviet astronomer, V. A. Ambartsumian discovered that stars were still being formed. In 1943 the group working under Otto Schmidt published its first findings about the origin of the Earth and other planets. Even while the war was at its height, their work was recognized as having laid the foundations of a materialist theory of cosmogony.

Fundamental to this theory is the hypothesis that planets were formed as a result of the condensation of material that existed in the form of interstellar smoke and meteors. This cosmic smoke or "dust" was regarded as the "building materials" from which planets were formed. According to Schmidt, the formation of a planet was the result of the unification of a large number of smaller particles prior to its being "captured" by the Sun and starting to rotate around it.

Schmidt succeeded in establishing with a good deal of precision

the distribution of the particles close to the Sun and was able to draw some invaluable conclusions from the observed differences in their nature from that of planets more distant from the Sun. Their physical composition—presence of iron and stone in the former, predominance of hydrogen, etc., in the latter—was due to the degree of heat to which they had been raised by the Sun after being drawn to its orbit.

In contrast to the theory that the Earth and other planets originated in a form of fiery liquid, Schmidt's theory holds that they were originally cold. This leads to an altogether new series of observations about the structure of the Earth.

Hitherto, for example, geologists maintained that volcanoes showed the Earth's core was liquid and that the nearer the center of the globe was reached the higher was the temperature. They attributed the formation of mountains to a shrivelling process of the Earth's skin.

The meteoritic theory of the origin of the Earth and other planets, on the other hand, attributes the Earth's heat to a process of radioactive disintegration going on beneath the surface.

The cooling of the Earth, according to the new theory, will begin only after there has been a substantial diminution in the earth's reserves of radio active material, and this will not occur for many billions of years. Thus the mountains of our planet were formed not by the wrinkling of its surface as it cooled but by the bursts of energy deriving from radioactive disintegration within.

It is claimed that the adoption of this theory will assist Soviet scientists to predict earthquakes.

A no less valuable result will be felt in the estimating of reserves of minerals.

Large groups of scientists are working in a great variety of fields connected with the theories deriving from Schmidt's work. And great satisfaction is felt, tempered with the feeling that much remains to be done to "buttress up" the theory, that it provides a thoroughly materialistic interpretation of the problem that has exercised man's mind ever since he began to philosophize... what is the nature and origin of the world he lives on.

R. PALME DUTT BLASTS TRACHTENBERG INDICTMENT

The Self Defense Committee of the 17 victims of the Smith Act has released the following letter by the British Marxist author and editor, R. Palme Dutt, to Alexander Trachtenberg, protesting Trachtenberg's indictment for the crime of publishing books.

Dutt writes from London:

"Dear Trachtenberg:

"All the warmest good will to you in face of your indictment in the approaching trial.

"I have always admired the tireless pioneering work you have done in the cause of making democratic and progressive literature available to the public, and am deeply in your debt as one whose books you have published.

"The announcement of your indictment for the crime of publishing scientific works should undoubtedly shock all democratic opinion here.

"You may be sure that we are doing all possible to arouse support here, and an appeal is being organized.

"With warmest good wishes.

"Yours sincerely,

"(Sgd.) R. PALME DUTT."



R. Palme Dutt, outstanding Marxist theoretician and political essayist, has been editor of Labour Monthly for over 25 years. He is the author of the following books published by International Publishers (A. Trachtenberg—president): Britain's Crisis of Empire, Problem of India, Fascism and Social Revolution, World Politics, Life and Teachings of Lenin.

Lester Rodney is ill. His "On the Scoreboard" will be resumed on his return.

Trachtenberg Exposes Phony Stories on His Jury Record

Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers and one of the 17 New Yorkers now under indictment under the Smith Act, was calmly contemplating yesterday the manufactured "storm" over his serving as a juror.

The Hearst Journal-American led the newspaper pack last week with an "expose" of the fact that Trachtenberg has served as a juror for the last 11 years in this city and as recently as Dec. 10 to 19. Other papers followed suit with similar expressions of horror and mock alarm.

But Trachtenberg pointed out yesterday that he served on the juries when requested to "just as I vote every year, because it's my American right and duty."

The 67-year-old veteran publisher of labor and progressive books pointed out also that as a person under indictment, but not convicted, "I maintain my rights" as a citizen.

Some of the papers have attempted to deceive readers into thinking that Trachtenberg served on his most recent jury, one in the State Supreme Court, by some kind of sinister falsification of his record.

But, Trachtenberg declared, when he received a form to fill out along with the call to jury duty, he wrote in ink, in his own handwriting, the information that he was under federal indictment. Since he was thereafter notified to serve on

the jury, he said, he responded, as he has for 11 years.

The publisher noted that Commissioner of Jurors James McGurkin told newspapers that Trachtenberg "has an excellent record as a juror." McGurkin "apologized" for Trachtenberg's being selected, saying that he didn't know Trachtenberg's politics or he would have been barred.

Trachtenberg commented yesterday that it was, on the contrary, wholly proper that jurors' private political views should not be the property of the authorities as a gauge for determining the suitability of jurors.

"The most revealing thing in this furor, however," said Trachtenberg, "is that it is not my presence on the jury but the rank discrimination in selecting panels which really should get the headlines. On this last panel of about 300 jurors, there was only one Negro, to my best recollection."

Calif. Steel Local Urges Repeal Of Smith Act

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 6.—Members of CIO United Steelworkers Local 1798 here voted last week to support the position of the national CIO convention calling for the repeal of the Smith Act.

2 Candidates Beat Machine In Frisco News Guild Vote

SAN FRANCISCO, JAN. 6.—Two of five candidates who ran on a "smash the machine" ticket in the recent San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild elections have been named to office. They are Douglas Lovelace of Associated Press, and Barney Peterson, Chronicle photographer, who won two of the three vice presidencies.

Lovelace chalked up the highest vote in the race, polling 564. He had been named with Peterson on an opposition slate to the right-wing "Pro-Guild" incumbent machine. Peterson came in second with 463 votes. The third vice presidency was won by a Pro-Guild candidate of The Call Bulletin, Frances Grubb, who trailed Peterson with 440 votes.

The opposition group campaigned on a "real union," program pointing out that under the pro-Guild administration the Bay Area local, which once led the nation, now trailed other cities in wages and contract provisions.

The anti-machine program particularly stressed the matter of wages, assailing the pattern of percentage pay boosts whereby

the gap between lower paid workers and the few highly-paid editorial employees had widened each year.

The opposition victories represented the strongest challenge to the incumbent machine in recent years and indicated considerable disaffection among Pro-Guild's usual supporters.

The "smash the machine" candidate for president made a strong showing against Pro-Guild Harvey Wing of The News who got 517 votes. Ed Frisbie of the Examiner, who headed the opposition slate, won 346 votes.

PEACE CANDIDATES

Two candidates from The Daily People's World ran on a program calling for an active campaign for wages, fair employment, freedom of the press and peace.

Ella Hutch, People's World delegate to the representative assembly and the only Negro on that body, won 34 votes for recording secretary.

Andy Harris, chairman-elect of The People's World unit, won 49 votes for the vice presidency.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL WINTER TERM ENROLLMENT OPENS

Enrollment for winter term has begun at the Jefferson School of Social Science. Classes will start the week of Jan. 14 for short-term courses, and the following week for the Institute of Marxist Studies.

A special feature of the winter term registration period is the campaign launched several weeks ago to "Make the Jefferson School a Fortress of Negro-White Unity." As a result of several week-end conferences, the student body and faculty of the School set a winter term enrollment goal of 4,000, with special concentration on Negro, Puerto Rican and other working

class students. Every class in the School made specific pledges toward attainment of this goal.

The School's program of studies for the winter term includes approximately 100 ten-session evening classes in Marxist economics and politics, history, philosophy, science, the arts, and languages. Beginners' classes are also open for the full-year Institute of Marxist Studies—First Year, Second Year, and Advanced.

Class admission cards may be purchased at the School, 16 St. and Sixth Ave., on week days between 10 a.m. and 9 p.m., and on Saturdays between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Faddeyev Wins "Order of Lenin"

MOSCOW.—Soviet writer Alexander Faddeyev was awarded the Order of Lenin on the occasion of his 50th birthday on Dec. 23. Faddeyev, whose books "Victory," "The Young Guard" and others have been translated into 55 languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union as well as into a number of foreign languages, is also a Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, General Secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers and deputy chairman of the World Peace Council. Among the hundreds of greetings sent to the Soviet writer for his 50th birthday were those from the famous French scientist, Frederic Joliot-Curie, the World Peace Council, the Union of Hungarian Writers and Jorge Amado, the Brazilian writer in exile who is a Stalin International Peace Prize Winner.

Steel Delegates Give Gov't 45 Days To Act on Wages

By GEORGE MORRIS

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY.—The special convention of the United Steelworkers of America today gave the Wage Stabilization Board a 45-day limit within which to hold its hearing and bring out recommendations. Otherwise, the convention declared, the union will set a new strike date.

"We are not foregoing our right to strike. This we will not do in the absence of satisfactory agreements," added the resolution, adopted by a near unanimous vote of the 2,400 delegates.

The 45-day period of grace in response to the President's new plea to the union to hold off strike action, begins with the day the WSB opens its hearings. The WSB's board is expected to meet Monday to set the time and procedure for the hearings—expected to begin the latter part of next week. This would bring the new deadline somewhere near the end of February, when, as the convention resolution provides, the union's executive board and wage policy committee will decide on the next step—presumably a strike date.

The resolution informs the President that the union agrees only to "postpone" the strike date. To the steel companies the delegates said:

"We well know your talent to filibuster. . . . We are postponing our strike, not foregoing it. . . . We have so agreed only on the assumption that you on your part will adhere meticulously during this period to each and every obligation imposed by the terms of the exposed contracts. We are working under the terms and conditions of those contracts, and we will work only so long as those terms and conditions are observed by you."

Adoption of the resolution followed a discussion from the floor in which about a score of delegates took part. In the main it was the same expression of anger—some of it in colorful and unprintable language—describing the steel companies as "blood-sucking," "totalitarian," "grasping" and "lying" outfits.

In his speech summing up the discussion, Murray laid stress on the absence of "any price control whatsoever," and the part of the big companies, "especially of steel, in resisting real price control. On that basis he concluded that it is senseless to speak of wage controls. The union, he intimated, has no course but to ignore the wage formula that is supposed to be in force.

In his lengthy speech Murray sought to deflect the anger of the workers. Repeatedly he said the

"right to strike" is not being abandoned. But at the same time he went into oratorical spasms on the "threat of communism" and that the postponement of the strike is not for the steel companies but for "the nation." He pictured a calamity to the country and to European "defense" if the steel workers struck.

At one point in the discussion delegate Mailhoffer of Inland Steel Local 1010 of the Indiana Harbor rose with a point of order to complain that Murray is calling only upon supporters of the administration's policy to speak. Murray did not even reply to the complaint.

It was in the final minute of his windup speech that Murray said a few things that had many of the delegates talking as they rushed for trains. This bore not directly on the negotiations but to the steel union's internal life. It came as he was telling the delegates that he expects to see many of them soon at the union's constitutional convention next May.

Suddenly flaring up with anger, his face flushed and voice rising to an extra high pitch, Murray said:

"You will have great work to perform there. I know and I am going to help you perform some of that work in that convention because whatever life I have got shall be dedicated to bringing this organization closer to you."

"There are going to be no little dictatorships in this union; there are going to be no connivances; there is going to be no bribery. There is going to be no money used out of the treasury of this organization to buy the friendship of anybody in this union to promote any man to any office in this organization. And you are going to help the officers of this union, when a convention comes around, to see to it that you have the kind of a constitution that will permit you, the owners of this organization, to play a part in the operation of its affairs."

The delegates, of course, liked these remarks and applauded them vigorously. A few of them already know that they were directed at certain people who have been building a clique around a "crown prince" for the post now held by aged and ill Murray. Those few concluding remarks were like an opening of the discussion for the coming convention in the steel union.

WILLIAM R. HOOD DENOUNCES CAREY'S REDBAITING OF NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

William R. Hood, recording secretary of CIO United Auto Workers Ford Local 600, the nation's largest local union, launched a blistering attack Friday against CIO Secretary-treasurer James B. Carey. Hood assailed as "hysterical" Carey's denunciation earlier that day of the National Negro Labor Council as a group seeking to "further the foreign policy of the USSR."

Hood, who is president of the NNLC, said Negro and white members of the NNLC were not surprised at the false and hysterical statement, by Carey.

"Carey," Hood declared, "like every open and covert white supremacist, fears and hates Negroes who refuse to accept as gospel the resolutions and promises of the 'good white folk' and, who, instead, organize themselves to enforce their right to first class citizenship."

Replying to Carey's claim of opposition "to segregate Jimcrow organizations of any sort" Hood said:

"It is significant that Brother Carey sees nothing Jimcrow in the all-white executive board of nearly every CIO international. He does not attack the leadership of the CIO Textile Workers Union for coddling Ku Kluxers. But he denounces the organization of the Negro people in the name of opposing Jimcrow. Few will be deceived by this cynical trickery."

The NNLC, Hood pointed out,



HOOD

has launched a campaign for 100,000 new jobs from which Negro workers—men and women—are now barred.

"Many of these jobs," he stated, "are in the shop over which Carey's CIO International Union of Electrical Workers has jurisdiction. Carey does not attack the anti-Negro employers, but hurls his venom at the bosses' black victims."

Hood denounced Carey's attack on NNLC as "unprincipled." He accused Carey of mixing "his white supremacy with patriotism."

Carey, he said, "sees Negroes

fighting for their rights as 'foreign agents who set up front organizations to create propaganda materials for international Communism', and sets himself and a small white clique of well-fed and well-paid beneficiaries of the Jimcrow system as judges of what organizations the Negroes should join. The Nazis and the American slaveholders before them had their 'official' organizations, too."

"If the leaders of the organizations favored by Carey—the NAACP and the Urban League—wish to follow his sly slaveholders edicts, that is their privilege. But neither Carey nor the Negro leaders should delude themselves into thinking that the Negro workers are following them into the white bosses' blind alley."

Hood said Negro workers "are tired of white leaders like Carey who can muster only resolutions, the deadly bombs, guns, faggots and electric chairs wielded by legal and extra-legal mobs." Negroes, he said, "are tired of the dry lurching that is ghetto living" and the real lynchings such as the Florida murder bombing.

Carey's attack on the NNLC is a "contribution to the wave of terror now raging against the Negro people," Hood charged and added:

"We are just as determined to fight against it. It is our purpose to unite Negro and white workers against the Jimcrow that kills the Negro, robs the white worker and stifles democracy."

Ex-Aide of OPA Joins Counsel in Case of 17

By HARRY RAYMOND

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

John T. McTernan, former Office of Price Administration enforcement attorney for northern California, was in New York during the week-end to take over duties as defense counsel in the pending trial of the 17 workingclass leaders indicted under the Smith Act.

Frank Serri, Brooklyn lawyer, who appeared as defense counsel Friday in pre-trial proceedings before Federal Judge Sylvester Ryan, announced the Los Angeles lawyer had been retained to join in defending 15 of the 17 defendants against the charge of "conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the U. S. government."

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Petis Perry appeared as their own attorneys.

McTernan, who also served as Northern California regional NLRB attorney from 1938 to 1942, was confined to his lodgings with an acute pulmonary infection during Friday's court session. Serri told Judge Ryan that McTernan would be in court next Friday,

when the court is scheduled to fix date of the trial. McTernan served as OPA attorney from 1942 to 1943.

Prosecutor Myles Lane, seeking to rush proceedings against the 17, asked Judge Ryan to fix trial date immediately, before McTernan could appear in court. Lane asked the court to set Feb. 1 as the date for beginning of the trial.

"I think we should set a date for trial," Judge Ryan declared.

Serri informed the court that pre-trial proceedings were still pending before Judge Edward E. Conger. Judge Ryan then adjourned the session for setting the trial date until next Friday.

HARASSED BY FBI

Following the court session, the defendants charged they had been continually harassed since last

Wednesday by agents of the FBI. They declared that despite their freedom on high bail ranging from \$10,000 to \$20,000, they have been held under "veritable house arrest" by the federal sleuths.

The defendants charged that FBI agents in parking cars have been keeping a morning vigil in front of their homes. The agents then continue to shadow them, the defendants asserted, to their offices, taking up stations at the door and then trailing them to their homes at night.

FBI agents have also set up lookout and listening posts at 799 Broadway, where defense offices of the 17 are located, the defendants further charged. Federal detectives, they added, have also made a habit of following them when they shop at grocery stores.

Manhattan Readers Get 365 Subs

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

Hats off to Manhattan readers! With the Upper West Side and Chelsea districts showing the way, they have already come up with 365 subs in the Worker circulation campaign, or better than 10 percent of their goal of 3,500.

The two-months drive, which has a national goal of 20,000 Worker subs and 2,000 for the Daily Worker, opened formally Jan. 1.

The Upper West Side, or



Manhattantown, has obtained 93 of these, or 23 percent of the 400 it is shooting for.

At a session of the county's Freedom of the Press Association Thursday night, Manhattantown Association spokesmen said they expected to hit 250 subs, or better than half their goal, by Jan. 17, when the National Freedom of the Press Committee is holding its rally and cultural program at Manhattan Center.

Chelsea readers, who have 122 subs to their credit, have hit 20 percent of their goal of 600. Spokesmen for the local Freedom of the Press Association said at Thursday's meeting they were aiming at 300, or 50 percent, by Jan. 17.

One leader of the Association reported the local Association has sent letters to every subscriber, including those whose subs had recently lapsed, urging renewal, suggesting they get friends to subscribe, and informing them an Association member would drop up to see them.

They also urged all subscribers to attend the Jan. 17 rally at Manhattan Center.

Association spokesmen in the Washington Heights-Inwood area, who reported 52 subs in, or 17 percent of their 300 target, also declared they expected 50 percent by the time of the rally.

The Manhattan meeting, attended by some 30 spokesmen for active readers in various

communities of the borough, decided to shoot for 1,400 subs to be delivered by Jan. 17.

The spokesmen for the various local groups decided to enter into friendly competition with each other, and to present a silver loving cup to the group with the best record in the campaign. The cup is to be inscribed with the name of former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, former publisher of the Daily Worker and Worker who is now in jail as a victim of the fascist Smith Act.

The group having the highest percentage of goal by Jan. 17 will be awarded temporary possession.

In another sector of the campaign, readers of the Worker who belong to Furriers Union locals

associated with the Fur Joint Board decided Thursday evening to go after 270 subs among members of the union.

They expect to get about 70 of these, or 25 percent, by the time of the Jan. 17 rally, and decided to organize small house parties in various parts of the city to promote the campaign.

They challenged readers who belong to the Fur Joint Council to friendly competition as to which would reach their goals first. Readers of Fur Council locals have set themselves 500 subs.

Correction: Friday's story on the circulation drive in the Bronx had readers there going after 3,500 subs. This was a typographical error. They're after 2,500 in that borough.